

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM**

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Cokesbury Church
other names/site number Cokesbury United Methodist Church, Cokesbury M. E. Church (DHR File # 273-0001-0171)

2. Location

street & number 13 Market Street not for publication
city or town Onancock vicinity
state Virginia code VA county Accomack code 001 Zip 23417

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this X nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property X meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide X locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official Date

Virginia Department of Historic Resources
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

 entered in the National Register

 See continuation sheet.

 determined eligible for the
National Register

 See continuation sheet.

 determined not eligible for the National Register

 removed from the National Register

 other (explain): _____

Signature of Keeper

Date of Action

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5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

☒ _X_ private
☐ ___ public-local
☐ ___ public-State
☐ ___ public-Federal

Category of Property (Check only one box)

X building(s)
 ___ district
 ___ site
 ___ structure
 ___ object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	buildings
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 1

Name of related multiple property listing (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)
Onancock Historic District

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: RELIGION _____	Sub: Church _____
_ FUNERARY _____	_ Cemetery _____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: RELIGION _____	Sub: Church _____
RECREATION AND CULTURE _____	Auditorium _____
_____	Museum _____
FUNERARY _____	Cemetery _____
_____	_____
_____	_____

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Onancock, Accomack County**7. Description****Architectural Classification** (Enter categories from instructions)

____ Mid-19th CENTURY/Greek Revival _____
____ LATE VICTORIAN/Gothic (tower addition) ____

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation ____ STUCCO/BRICK _____
roof ____ METAL/Tin _____
walls ____ WOOD/weatherboard _____
other ____ GLASS _____

Narrative Description (Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria (Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

- ____ A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- ____ B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- x C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- ____ D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations (Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

- x A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- ____ B removed from its original location.
- ____ C a birthplace or a grave.
- ____ D a cemetery.
- ____ E a reconstructed building, object or structure.
- ____ F a commemorative property.
- ____ G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

____ Architecture _____

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Period of Significance _ 1854-1894 _____

Significant Dates _ 1854 _____
_ 1892-94 _____

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)
_ N/A _____

Cultural Affiliation N/A _____

Architect/Builder _ Not known _____

Narrative Statement of Significance (Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS)

- ☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
- ☐ previously listed in the National Register
- ☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register
- ☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary Location of Additional Data

- ☒ State Historic Preservation Office
- ☐ Other State agency
- ☐ Federal agency
- ☐ Local government
- ☐ University
- ☐ Other

Name of repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property _ .12 acres _____

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

Zone Easting Northing Zone Easting Northing
18 433675E 4174139N

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

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11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Paul Baker Touart, Architectural HistorianOrganization: Private Consultant date 6/30/04street & number: Cedar Hill Box 5 telephone 410-651-1094city or town Westover state MD zip code 21871

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets**Maps**

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name Market Street United Methodist Churchstreet & number 75 Market Street telephone 757-787-4873city or town Onancock state Virginia zip code 23417

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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**(Cokesbury Church)
(Onancock, Accomack County)**

7. Summary Description:

Cokesbury Church, known historically as Cokesbury Methodist Episcopal Church, stands on the northwest corner of Market Street and West Street adjacent to the town square in the center of Onancock, Accomack County, Virginia. The Greek Revival temple-front frame church, initially erected in 1854 and enlarged with a Gothic Revival entrance/bell tower with spire in 1886, faces south with the principal gable roof oriented on a north/south axis. A major remodeling of the church occurred in 1892-94. The main body of the church is elevated on a raised, stuccoed brick foundation, and the exterior is clad with plain weatherboard siding.

The interior of the main sanctuary combines architectural finishes dating from the original construction as well as the 1892-94 remodeling. Greek Revival corner block surrounds frame the leaded glass windows, and the trim is covered with a graining layer that dates to the late nineteenth century. The sidewalls of the church below the window openings are finished with beaded, tongue-and-groove wainscoting that is covered with graining as well. Beaded tongue-and-groove boards sheath the ceiling. Late nineteenth-century lighting fixtures remain in use. The church is fitted with late Victorian pews and altar furniture situated atop a raised platform. The platform is accented with a turned baluster railing. The interior of the cellar room is plainly finished and recently reworked with a new heating and cooling system. A mixture of mid and late nineteenth-century doors remain on several door openings.

Surrounding the church on two sides—to the north and west—is the church cemetery that contains a selection of marble tombstones. A modern black metal fence encloses the churchyard.

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Detailed Description

Cokesbury Church is located at 13 Market Street in the center of Onancock, Accomack County, Virginia. The single-story frame church occupies a corner lot with its cemetery. The lot is

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bounded on the south by Market Street and the east by West Street, a short roadway that forms the western boundary of Onancock's town square. The church faces south with the gable roof oriented on a north/south axis. The cemetery contains approximately thirty markers.

The south elevation of the church is a symmetrical elevation dominated by the four-story Gothic Revival entrance and bell tower erected during the late 1880s. Marking the first floor front of the tower is a pair of sliding four-panel doors topped by a gable-roofed hood of late twentieth-century construction. Supported on stick brackets, the hood obscures a Gothic arched transom fixed above the entrance. At the foot of the doorway is a stone slab step flanked by cast iron shoe scrapers. On the elevation of the entrance/bell tower is a double leaf side entrance that allows access to the cellar. A shed-roofed hood of late twentieth-century construction shelters this doorway. A large pointed arch louvered opening on the south side and narrow pointed arch lancet windows in each sidewall marks the second level of the tower. The tower narrows slightly at this second level, and it narrows a second time at the third story. The third story is marked by a small diamond shaped louvered opening on its south side whereas the east and west sides are covered with plain weatherboard siding. The fourth story is pierced by four rectangular louvered openings on three sides. Rising atop the tower is a truncated pyramidal spire with a flared base that replaced the original spire destroyed in 1954. The spire is topped by a plain wood finial. The entrance/bell tower was attached to the front of the Greek Revival main block. The 1850s pediment, distinguished by a flush board tympanum, remains intact to each side of the tower. The pediment cornice is trimmed with mid nineteenth-century bed and crown moldings. Long leaded glass windows framed by original Greek Revival surrounds define the main body of the church. The basement level, defined largely by scored stucco to imitate an ashlar finish, is pierced by eight-over-eight sash windows to each side of the tower. A small shed roofed addition of frame construction extends from the southwest corner of the foundation wall.

The east and west sides of the church are three-bay elevations defined by long leaded glass windows introduced during the early 1890s, and the window openings are framed by Greek Revival bulls-eye block surrounds. Three eight-over-eight sash windows pierce the raised basement walls. Each window opening is framed by narrow half-round molding. Trimming the base of the roof is the original cornice, including bed and crown moldings. The crown molding is partially

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covered by a metal sheathing. The bottom of the bed molding is enhanced with a dentiled edge. Rising through the roof on the west side is an internal brick stove chimney, however the stack on the east side of the roof has been removed below the roofline.

The rear (north) wall of the church is defined by a projecting and elevated apse pierced on each side by narrow stained glass memorial windows. A low-pitched standing seam metal roof covers the apse, and the bottom is sloped and covered with flush boards. Marking the body of the

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church to each side are colored glass memorial windows framed by Greek Revival corner block surrounds. The edge of the gable roof is finished flush and trimmed with a molded bargeboard. Two eight-over-eight windows framed by half-round profile moldings pierce the stuccoed foundation wall.

The sanctuary, little changed since the late nineteenth century, is entered by a staircase accessed through a pair of pocket doors on the south face of the bell tower. The interior of the tower entry is finished with a combination of beaded tongue and groove sheathing and plaster. The woodwork retains its late nineteenth-century grained finish. At the top of the staircase, a pair of doors open into the sanctuary, a large auditorium like space with a traditional center and side aisle format to the pew plan. The 1893 oak pews were crafted in a semi-circular form and the sides are enriched with a mixture of Victorian and neoclassical ornament. The sidewalls of the sanctuary are sheathed with vertical tongue-and-groove beaded board wainscoting that rises to the height of the windowsills. Bulls-eye block fluted surrounds frame all of the door and window openings. The woodwork is covered with late nineteenth-century graining. Each of the colored glass windows has a memorial plaque at its base. Above the wainscoting the walls are plastered. The north end of the sanctuary is dominated by a raised pulpit, which is enhanced by a turned baluster handrail that is also finished with late nineteenth-century graining. Victorian altar furniture survives in place. Located in the northwest corner is the choir space, which is delineated as well by a turned baluster handrail. A coved sanctuary ceiling is sheathed with tongue-and-groove boards, and six converted late nineteenth-century gas fixtures provide general illumination. Fixed in the southwest corner of the sanctuary is the elevator, which is entered through a four-panel door framed by a fluted bulls-eye block surround.

A small meeting space is located in the cellar or basement, which is reached through a pair of half leaf doors that pierce the east wall of the entrance/bell tower. The cellar is divided into several spaces, which have been recently reworked in an effort to upgrade the working systems for the church. There is a meeting room, kitchen, bathroom, elevator entry and storage room. The cellar is finished in a modest fashion with a few Greek Revival and Victorian doors and their surrounds constituting the principal historic finishes. The walls and ceilings were recently wallboarded

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following the installation of a modern HVAC system and rewiring.

The cemetery contains twenty-five (25) white marble grave markers with a small collection of five (5) tablestones. Three of the tablestones are signed A. Gaddess, Maker, Baltimore. Four ministers who served this congregation are buried here; Rev. William Lee, died 10 April 1848, age 81; Rev. William Spry, died 29 November 1877, aged 42; Rev. William Ames, died 28 October 1856; and Rev. P. A. Leatherbury. Three of the marble tablestones have a bull-nose molded edge.

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The upright stones are relatively plain in decoration with occasional emblematic flower and tree-of-life carvings.

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8. Statement of Significance

Cokesbury Church, erected in 1854-55, stands out as one of two of the oldest surviving Methodist church structures—second only to Downing’s Chapel in Oak Hall completed a few months prior—on the Eastern Shore of Virginia.(1) Due to successive and radical alterations to the Oak Hall

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church, Cokesbury is by far the best preserved with its distinct Greek Revival exterior and overlay of Gothic Revival alterations accomplished between 1886 and 1894. As a result, the intermingled stylistic elements evident at Cokesbury reflect in tangible and overt ways the major nineteenth-century design trends and construction practices which influenced local church architecture between 1850 and 1900.

Prominently sited on the northwest corner of Market and West streets directly adjacent to the town square, Cokesbury Church and its congregation have figured distinctly in the history of Onancock. This church is the surviving structure representing the early Methodist meeting established around 1788. The Cokesbury congregation was organized after a visit by the leading light of American Methodism, Reverend Francis Asbury. During the years leading up to the Civil War, the Cokesbury congregation fractured in 1850 with a minority that organized a separate Methodist Episcopal congregation with southern associations. In 1861, the Cokesbury congregation temporarily dissolved its association with the Philadelphia Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, but realigned itself in 1864 with the northern church. During the Civil War, the Cokesbury church was used to house Union troops.

Historical Background

The organizational history of the early Methodist congregation at Onancock is traceable to the fourth quarter of the eighteenth century when Francis Asbury and other itinerant ministers passed through the Eastern Shore of Virginia.(2) Francis Asbury visited the home of Methodist follower William Seymour in 1788.(3) The fledgling meeting was guided by Seymour, who was licensed to preach by 1805.(4) Francis Asbury visited Onancock a second time in 1806, and the congregation was

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generally known as "Seymours" on account of the steadfast leadership of its principal member. In the early years meetings were held mainly at Seymour's Onancock plantation known as "Wesley." In 1808, a second lay minister, William Lee, was licensed to preach as well, and the two men preached alternately to the congregation when the circuit rider was not present. Congregational meetings continued to be held on Seymour's property until his death in 1821. Following the sale of Wesley from Seymour's estate, the Methodist congregation worshipped temporarily in a grain mill

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that stood near the town wharf.(5)

During the early 1820s, the congregation entered a new phase with the construction of a meetinghouse and the purchase of town property. On June 28, 1824, trustees William Lee, Sr., James Poulson, Tully Snead, John Bayly, William E. Wise, Mitchell Chandler, Jonathan West, Edmund J. Poulson, and Richard D. Bayly purchased a lot of land directly west of the public square from William D. Seymour.(6) The deed calls out the boundary of the property "whereon the Methodist meeting at present Stands." During this period, the congregation was referred to as the Onancock church or meeting on the Accomack Circuit. It is not known when the congregation took the name Cokesbury. The early Methodist ministers Thomas Coke and Frances Asbury inspired the name. A second parcel of town property was acquired in 1834 with the intent of providing a parsonage for the minister.(7) The meeting house during the early 1820s served the congregation until the mid nineteenth century when a question was posed about the cost of building a new church at the Quarterly Conference of the Accomack Circuit on June 3, 1854.(8) No mention of the construction process is made in the later quarterly meetings. In August 1855 a summary on the growth of the Sabbath Schools was made with a report that the Onancock church had 80 children in attendance with 12 teachers and a library containing one hundred volumes.(9) The minister in charge of the Accomack Circuit at the time was a Reverend John Allen.

The years leading up to the Civil War were divisive within the Methodist Church. In 1850 the Onancock congregation fractured like many others with a minority of southern sympathizers organizing their own church known as Bascom's Chapel. The congregation erected its own building on nearby King Street, approximately sixty feet from the Cokesbury church. The split was not without rancor and ill feelings, and the two congregations were rivals on days of worship when they

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both met simultaneously.(10) Bascom's Chapel, known formally as the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, was a small congregation in its formative years and met sporadically during the Civil War. After the war, a reconstituted Methodist Episcopal South decided ultimately to relocate to a new site well away from the Cokesbury church.

On the eve of the war, the local quarterly conference moved to disassociate itself with the Philadelphia district in January 1861.(11) At its meeting at Drummondtown (Accomac) on January 19th, the local conference resolved that:

...the Quarterly Conference believing that it represents the feelings and wishes of the

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membership of the Circuit, do hereby notify the Presiding Elder of this District & the Preachers in Charge of this Circuit that we decline receiving any preacher or preachers from the Philadelphia Conference for the next Conference year or while that Conference remains connected with the General Conference of the M.E. Church.

A second resolution stated, that "Unless the General Conference shall rescind its action on the subject of Slavery at its late session a separation therefrom on the part of the Churches is a necessity."(12)

That we recommend a Division of the Phil. Annual Conference at its next session by the line which divides the Eastern Shore of Md. and the State of Del. from Pennsylvania and the appointment of such ministers into the southern part thereof after said division is had as affiliate with the work in said territory and as will act harmoniously with the Church therein in whatever measures may be necessary for its welfare.(13)

Despite the war and its divisive issues, the Cokesbury congregation realigned itself with the Philadelphia Conference in 1864, in contrast to the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, which erected a new building on Market Street in 1882-84.

By the 1880s, the Cokesbury Church structure was reaching a poor state of repair that was exacerbated by a destructive storm that swept the town in September 1886. The Quarterly Conference minutes relate that:

On the night of Sept. 12 our church cupola at Onancock was entirely demolished by a
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whirlwind. Work on repairs was begun on the 14th which resulted in the octagon spire which now graces the town. Cost about \$300. And much of the amount has been collected.(14)

A rebuilt octagonal tower surely helped update the old Greek Revival church. However, in light of the newly erected Gothic-style Market Street church, the thirty-five year old Cokesbury building surely looked old and outdated in comparison. An opinion on the condition of the church was entered into the quarterly minutes on October 31, 1889:

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Our church needs renovation. We need to dress the walls in lighter hues, the pulpit needs furniture; the church needs new lighting. Brethren, until we make the church attractive we cannot draw the floating populace and hold it. But it is my firm persuasion that when our parsonage and church are put in attractive condition we can win our way to many we cannot reach at present. Sell our superfluous ground, and put the proceeds on the parsonage and give us \$350 for the improvement of our church, and we ask no odds of any while God is with us.(15)

Energized by the prosperity and growth throughout the region during the late nineteenth century, the Cokesbury congregation financed a significant reworking of their Greek Revival building while at the same time retaining distinct aspects of its original design. While the pediment front and long window openings framed by Greek corner block surrounds were retained, many modifications were made to upgrade the exterior and interior. A summary of the rebuilding of Cokesbury was printed in the *Peninsula Methodist* on July 22, 1893. The article related,

Our church in Onancock is to be painted within, and the outside brick walls are to be covered with Portland cement, laid off in blocks to imitate stonework. The pavement and curbing are to be relaid, and an iron railing put around the churchyard, and hoods over the doors. The square ceiling is to be changed to an oval one, sheathed with native pine, and new lights are to be put in. A recess pulpit is to be constructed with new furnishing, new pews, new carpet over the whole floor, and new windows of stained glass, specially

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designed for this work by Alfred Godwin, of the oldest stained glass house in Philadelphia. These windows are all memorial, and will be ready for shipment in a week or two.

With these improvements, the old M. E. Church will be the handsomest of the sisterhood of churches in Onancock, and the prayer of the pastor and members is that the spiritual beauty of its worshipers may far exceed any material attractions it may have.(16)

In addition, all the interior woodwork including the 1850s Greek Revival surrounds, were grained and varnished. Implemented under the pastorship of Reverend E. C. Atkins, the

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renovations, costing \$2,500, were complete for a reopening on Sunday, January 27, 1894.(17) The service that day was a joyous one, particularly since the Cokesbury choir was expanded with singers from other churches in town. An elder statesman for the local Onancock Methodists, Reverend P. A. Leatherbury delivered an address recounting the early history of the congregation. A collection was made at the close of the service that nearly cleared the \$325 remaining debt on the construction costs.

Cokesbury remained very active during the early twentieth century, however, the Market Street church outdistanced its parent congregation as the fastest growing Methodist Episcopal church on the Eastern Shore of Virginia. With its stagnant and soon dwindling congregation, the Cokesbury church was maintained and repaired but the building was not enlarged or changed significantly inside. In 1954, Hurricane Hazel swept through the region and the storm seriously damaged the late nineteenth-century broach spire. Following the hurricane, the congregation decided to reduce the size of the bell tower due to its vulnerability and history of storm damage. A much shorter pyramidal tower was built back, and the louvered Gothic arch belfry openings were modified to rectangular ones. The aging congregation continued to use the church and installed a sensitively designed elevator in the southwest corner so that older members could participate in the Sunday services. Ultimately, the membership dwindled to the point where they could no longer justify keeping the church active. Last services of the Cokesbury congregation were held in 1996. In the years that followed interested town residents posed questions concerning the future of this important landmark in the town's center. A small committee from the Market Street United Methodist Church started regular meetings in a plan to devise a way to use this building and at the same time preserve its architectural and historical integrity. In June
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2001, the property was conveyed formally by the Virginia Annual Conference to the Market Street United Methodist Church. The Cokesbury Church restoration/revitalization committee has worked diligently on fund raising and program planning, and at same time financed critical repairs and upgrades to the church and its working systems.

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Endnotes

- 1 Kirk Mariner, *Revival's Children: A Religious History of Virginia's Eastern Shore*, Salisbury, Maryland: Peninsula Press, 1979, p. 339.
- 2 William H. Williams, *The Garden of American Methodism: The Delmarva Peninsula, 1769-1820*. Wilmington, Delaware: Scholarly Resources, Inc., 1984. pp. 38-39.
- 3 Mariner, p. 338.
- 4 *Ibid.* p. 338.
- 5 Recollection of Reverend P. A. Leatherbury as printed in the Onancock newspaper in 1894. Mr. Leatherbury states, "the first Methodist congregation in Onancock worshipped in a horse-mill that stood on the wharf, near the site of Mayor Taylir's barrel factory."
- 6 Accomack County Land Record, Deed Book, 21/149, 28 June 1824, transcribed copy on file in the papers of the Cokesbury congregation held by the Market Street United Methodist Church.
- 7 Accomack County Land Record, Deed Book 27/157, 26 August 1834, transcribed copy of deed on file at the Market Street United Methodist Church.
- 8 Transcribed typescript by Kirk Mariner of the Quarterly Conference of the Accomack Circuit, 3 June 1854, p. 258. Files of the Cokesbury Church are located at the Market Street United Methodist Church.
- 9 Transcribed typescript by Kirk Mariner, 25 August 1855, p. 267.
- 10 Mariner, p. 264.
- 11 *Ibid.* p. 311.
- 12 *Ibid.*, p. 313.
- 13 *Ibid.* p. 313.
- 14 Transcription of the Quarterly Minutes, 29 October 1886. Files of the Cokesbury Church housed at the Market Street United Methodist Church.
- 15 *Ibid.* 31 October 1889.
- 16 *Peninsula Methodist*, 22 July 1893. Files of Cokesbury Church at the Market Street United Methodist Church.
- 17 Newspaper Clipping, undated, Files of Cokesbury Church at the Market Street United Methodist Church.

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Bibliography

Accomack County Land Records, Accomack County Courthouse.

Cokesbury Church Records and Miscellaneous papers on file at the Market Street United Methodist Church, Onancock, Virginia.

Mariner, Kirk. *Revival's Children: A Religious History of the Eastern Shore*. Salisbury, Maryland. Peninsula Press, 1979.

Nock, Anne B. *Child of the Bay: Past, Present, and Future*. Hampton, Virginia: Hampton Roads Publishing Co., 1992.

Williams, William H. *The Garden of American Methodism: The Delmarva Peninsula, 1769-1820*. Wilmington, Delaware: Scholarly Resources, Inc., 1984.

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Boundary Description

See Accomack County Deed Book 21/149, for Parcel #32 on Map 85 A1 of the Lee District.
(See copy of tax map enclosed)

Beginning off the southeast corner of the church at point coincidental with the edge of the curb and in a parallel line even with the front step of the church, and heading in a northerly direction for the distance of approximately 89' in line with the metal fence that borders the property to a point on the northeast corner of the lot, thence in a westerly direction by and with the course of a wooden fence for the distance of approximately 80' to a point along the wooden fence on the west side of the lot, thence in a southerly direction for the distance of approximately 87' to a point on the metal fence that extends across the front of the church lot, thence in an easterly direction by and with the fence and the front of the church and its projecting entrance tower for a distance of approximately 78' fence to the place of beginning, containing .12 acres more or less.

Boundary Justification

The boundary lines included in this nomination are coincidental with the property lines of the church lot. The south and east lines run adjacent to town streets, and the north and west lines separate the church lot from adjacent private lots. A nineteenth-century cemetery defines the churchyard with approximately thirty markers.